

**The Daily Gazette**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
BY  
**BOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAFIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.  
**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES BOLT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Twelve lines of matter, or its equivalent in space, constitutes a square.  
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Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where Freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 17th day of August next.

To nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concern themselves in opinion on these subjects should not act together politically.

We therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention a fore-said who approve of the following propositions:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity;  
That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;  
That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;

That the national administration should be hearty and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each senate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.

The central committee recommend to the district committees that the convention for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 8th day of August, Madison, July 18th, 1863.

MORRIS RUBLE, JOHN P. LEWIS,  
S. J. TODD, J. W. COOPER,  
G. W. HAZELTON, J. H. MUNGER,  
JOHN LOCKWOOD, CHAS. ESSLINGER,  
J. W. STEWART, W. E. SMITH,  
State Central Committee.

All Quiet in New York.

It is to be hoped that the deplorable and disgraceful riot in New York is at least at an end. It was announced in our forenoon dispatches that at eight o'clock this morning it was all quiet there, and as nothing to the contrary has been received this afternoon we may presume this desirable state of things continues. The military had arrived, and the cowardly villains who could play unarmed citizens and murder negroes, slunk away to their dens. They will not come out again until Fernando Wood gives them notice that they are wanted to elect a copperhead ticket at the next election.

The Draft not Stopped.

We understand from letters received from Washington that the execution of the draft in New York was suspended only by the forcible interference of the mob. No orders have been issued, it is understood, to suspend the draft beyond the period when order shall have been restored. This is what the loyal people want. They are anxiously watching to see the draft enforced in New York. It has become a sort of a test of the ability of the government to sustain itself against copperheads. The decision of the administration to go on with the draft in the rebellious city is hailed with satisfaction throughout the north.

One hundred and three paroled prisoners and twenty stragglers, from various regiments, left Camp Randall yesterday for Cairo and Washington.

CHANDLER HANDS.—The Elkhorn Independent says: We learn that the Geneva flouring mill has recently changed hands, Wells Warren having disposed of his interest to Messrs. Coggswell of Milwaukee. We understand that it is their intention to erect a paper mill and a woolen factory in Geneva. If this is true it will be a decided accession to the place.

GOING TO LAFAYETTE COUNTY.—The available portion of Company H, 30th regiment, passed through Milwaukee with orders to report to the provost marshal of the third congressional district. The detachment numbered seventy men, under command of Major John Clowney, and came from Hartford, Washington county, where one company yet remains.

SAD ACCIDENT.—While they were celebrating the capture of Vicksburg at Elkhorn, the gun burst and flew into a hundred pieces, and the breech flew back and struck a lad named John Brown, son of J. R. Brown, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

A frost occurred in some portions of Minnesota last Sunday morning. A frost in July is something of a novelty.

The thirty days militia who went from New York for the defense of Pennsylvania, are to be credited and accounted for in the coming draft on the basis of three years of service—that is, thirty-six men counting as one.

Major W. H. Medill, late of the 8th Illinois cavalry, and brother of Joseph Medill, Esq., of the Chicago Tribune, who was mortally wounded in the recent battle at Gettysburg—we regret to learn, is dead. His remains will be brought to Chicago for interment.

THE HARVEST.—Several pieces of winter wheat have been harvested in this county, and will yield an average crop of good sound wheat. All the early spring wheat, oats and barley looks well, and the fields are rapidly ripening for the reaper. Nearly all are more or less touched with the rust, but it came too late to do much damage, except to later sown pieces. The prospect is now good for an average crop of all.—Freeport Journal.

Proceedings of the Council.

REGULAR MEETING,  
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1863.

Present.—The Mayor and all the aldermen.

A large number of accounts were presented and referred.

Ald. Patten presented a petition to grade Bluff street, with specifications for the work, which were ordered on file, and an order requiring the city engineer to ascertain the frontage of lots was adopted.

In the course of the session the following accounts were allowed:

C. O. Phelps, salary and services, \$7.00  
Costs in suit of Edwards vs. City, 32.25  
John Nichols, 20 days services as assessor, 75.00

" 8 days as equalizer, 20.00  
" 8 " copying roll, 20.00

A. E. Burpee, same as above, 115.00  
G. H. Williston, salary and services, 58.12  
J. W. D. Parker, legal services, 52.00

Balance due Wm. Macdon on quit claim deed, 2.30  
S. D. Locke, 1st ward fund, 10.00

On motion of Ald. Strong, \$400 was directed to be drawn from the general fund in favor of Horace Dewey for payment of a lot used in opening Academy street, when a deed satisfactory to J. W. D. Parker is made.

The bridge committee reported a plan for raising and repairing Milwaukee street bridge. Subsequently an order authorizing the bridge committee to have the work done on this plan at a cost not to exceed \$300 was referred to Robert Patten, to report at the next meeting of the council.

An order was granted to Ald. Fredendall to authorize the construction by contract of sidewalks in front of certain lots on Milwaukee street in the 3d ward.

On motion of Ald. Strong the city clerk was authorized to sell the copying press belonging to the city and purchase a clock for the council room.

The following order, introduced by Ald. Strong, was adopted:

That the specifications now on file for a sidewalk on the south side of Milwaukee street, from Bridge to River street; also, on the north side of Wall street, from Terrace to Academy street; also, on the south side of Jackson street, from Madison to Washington street; also, on the west side of Washington street, from Graham's north-east corner to Pleasant street; also on the north side of Pleasant street, from Washington street to the railroad track; also on the west side of Academy street, from Dodge street to Milwaukee street; also on the west side of Academy street, from the railroad track to Ravine street; also on the north side of Milwaukee street, between Jackson and Franklin streets, all in the 1st ward, be and the same are hereby ratified and adopted; and it is further ordered, that the aldermen of the 1st ward be and they are hereby directed to serve notice on the owners of said lots where said walks are to be built, as is provided by the city charter in such cases made and provided, requiring such owners to build said walk.

The assessment roll of the city was reported correct by the judiciary committee, and approved by the council.

The finance committee reported the following city tax for the ensuing year:

General fund.....\$3000 00  
School fund.....6500 00  
Highway and Bridge fund.....1500 00  
Bonded debt fund.....2100 00  
Fire Department fund.....500 00  
Gas fund.....200 00

\$13,800 00

WARD FUNDS.

First Ward.....\$ 600 00  
Second Ward.....550 00  
Third Ward.....1000 00  
Fourth Ward.....700 00

The grades of Court street and Ruger avenue and of Western avenue were placed on file.

Ald. McChesney moved to reconsider the vote by which the railroad bridge ordinance was passed. A motion to adjourn was lost.

The Mayor decided that a motion to reconsider was out of order, as it required an ordinance to repeal the former ordinance. A motion to adjourn was then carried—5 to 3.

The Draft in New York City.

There was no disturbance whatever, during the progress of the draft in the 8th district of New York city. The quota of the wards in that district was as follows:

Ward 18.....149  
Ward 19.....200  
Ward 20.....202

The papers of that city publish a list of all who were drafted in the 8th district. They also publish more than a double column of names of those who were drafted in the 9th district, before the disturbance began, and even afterwards, although the drawing was made in the latter case, from copies of the enrollment lists in the hands of the sheriff.

Among the names drawn in the 18th ward, were those of John J. Bradley, state senator, John Van Pelt, Governor Kemble, (son of Governor Kemble,) Samuel Blackford, and Henry V. Sperry, the last named being the man who officiated at the wheel in the draft.

The draft in the 32d ward passed off quietly, and the papers publish the names of those drafted. Among the conscripts was Alexander Ward, the member of assembly from the 13th district. When his name was announced the spectators cheered heartily. Samuel Cornish, one of the enrolling officers, was also one of the conscripts. He was present, with a number of his fellow, who bore him good bye.

Eugen Mulvey and John Miller, also enrolling officers, were drawn; and two others were made conscripts earlier in the day—five in all. William Sandford and Samuel Wilson, colored men, also appear on the drafted list. The announcement of their names was received with cheers.

A VALLANDIGHAM ORGAN SUSPENDED.—The Democrat, at Athens county, Ohio, has been suspended. A portion of the party, including the editor, refused to support Vallandigham for governor; and the butternut withdrew their patronage from the paper. Neither portion of the party is able to sustain a paper by itself, and hence the Democrat ceases to exist. The editor expresses his determination to oppose Vallandigham at every hazard; says he has indubitable evidence of that agitator's being a traitor at heart, and declares that he "would rather melt his type for bullets, and his press into cannon balls, to fire at the rebels, than to use them to promote Vallandigham's election."

The poor are often prayed for than helped. The reason is, we believe, that air is cheaper than bullion.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, July 16—4 p. m.

The tracks are being relaid, the telegraph lines put up, and batteries have arrived, with more coming.

Anderson, the ring leader of the rioters, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

At 3 p. m. a gang stopped the horse cars on Fourth street, and robbed the conductor and passengers.

Several frame houses on Twenty-seventh street were burned this morning.

The rioters on Staten Island this morning burned the depot and water station and killed two negroes.

A riot is now going on in First avenue. Fifteen soldiers of the 65th (Buffalo) regiment are reported killed.

New Haven, Conn., July 15.

Drafting for the 1st ward of this city took place to-day at the state house. Two hundred and twelve men were drafted.—Among them were three professors and one tutor of Yale College, and some 90 students. The selected men took their tickets in good humor.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 15.

Information was filed to-day by the United States district attorney against the twenty-two prisoners from Story county, before Commissioner Sibley, and their examination is now in progress. They are being examined separately. That of the first one has not yet been concluded. The charge is a general one, of resistance to the conscription act, in refusing to give their names to enrolling officers. The first case will probably be determined to-morrow, the decision in which may determine that of a number of the others. They do not, however, all stand on the same footing as to the defenses that will be presented.

CAIRO, July 16.

Special to Chicago Journal.—Several ridiculous reports have been in circulation here all the morning respecting rebel movements between this place and Paducah, but I cannot trace them to any reliable foundation.

On good authority I am informed that there are 800 rebels at Trenton, Tennessee, and 1,500 at Jackson. They are conscripting all able bodied men in that section of the state. It is also said that considerable quantities of contraband goods are finding their way into that part of the state from Paducah.

The paroling of the prisoners at Vicksburg was completed on the 10th. The number paroled was 31,242. The rebels have all left.

It is not true, as has been reported, that Oatman occupies Jackson, Mississippi. Johnston at latest accounts held it, and deserters report his force at sixty thousand strong, which is probably over-estimated. Sherman's force left Bolton, 10 miles this side of Jackson, on the afternoon of the 8th, to attack him, and a fight or retreat was inevitable.

Vicksburg, Miss., July 10, via Cairo, July 15.

The gunboat Arizona has just arrived from Port Hudson, with dispatches to Gen. Grant, announcing the capitulation of that place on the 7th inst.

After his unsuccessful assaults upon the enemy's works, of which you have been already informed, Gen. Banks labored to reduce the place by continuous bombardment, and by closing all avenues by which the enemy could procure a supply of provisions.

On the evening of the 7th Gen. Gardner sent out a flag of truce. He had heard of the capitulation of Vicksburg, and desired Gen. Banks to give him such information as he might have concerning the truth or falsity of the rumor. Gen. Banks sent him a copy of Gen. Grant's dispatch, giving full particulars of the capitulation of Vicksburg. Gen. Gardner then expressed his willingness to surrender upon the same terms. Gen. Banks declined, and announced that he would accept nothing short of an unconditional surrender. Gen. Gardner had before expressed his determination to hold to the last extremity, and seemed sanguine both of the ultimate success of the confederate arms in holding the Mississippi, and his own ability to defend his works until he should be relieved by an attack upon Gen. Banks' rear. The intelligence of General Grant's splendid triumph at Vicksburg, however, and the advance of a strong column into the interior of Mississippi, cutting off his expected relief, speedily dispelled Gen. Gardner's hopes. Disheartened and discouraged by the news he had received, Gen. Gardner surrendered his force unconditionally on the morning of July 8th.

The garrison consisted of 6,000 effective men, in excellent condition. There were 60 pieces of artillery in the various batteries along the river and in the rear of the place, many of them of very large calibre. The magazines contained an abundant supply of powder, but a small quantity of shot and shell. This deficiency accounts for the rebel fire having been so slack during the last two or three days of the siege.

Gen. Gardner was evidently bounding, his men to rebel and anticipated assault, and had an abundant supply to have worked all his guns for several days continuously, without entirely exhausting his supply.

There was no beef in the possession of the rebels at Port Hudson at the time of the surrender. The flesh of mules had been dealt out for some days, in short rations, to supply the want of beef. There were quite a number of mules inside the rebel works, and an abundance of corn to have sustained the garrison for weeks longer, if they had had the heart to fight.

Gen. Gardner is reported to have said, after the surrender, that he expected Gen. Grant, with his army, would come down from Vicksburg and assume the conduct of the siege, and that, in that event, his works would be assaulted and overpowered by superior numbers, and many of his men would be bayoneted in the trenches before a surrender could be made.

Gen. Herron's fine command, which, you will remember, is the Army of the Frontier, operating on the Southwest Missouri line, and lately attached to Gen. Grant's army, started this morning for Port Hudson.

On meeting the Arizona, the fleet of transports returned to this place, and are now on their way up the Yazoo river.—They will proceed as high as Yazoo City, and perhaps higher. Gen. Herron's force is large enough to operate with advantage, if an enemy can be found in that quarter.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—A cavalry and artillery force, ordered two days since by Gen. Heintzelman to make a reconnaissance through the Shenandoah valley, returned yesterday evening. Its commander, Col. Lewis, reported that he had found the valley free of rebel forces, and that he had discovered that Ashby's Gap had been taken between 300 and 400 rebels. He charged among them, drove them out, and held the place, capturing a rebel adjutant general, and several other officers and privates.

A gentleman from the army reports that Lee's army, too much beaten out to go further, is massed between Williamsport and Martinsburg, upon the main road through the latter place to Winchester. His trains are rapidly moving down the valley. Our cavalry are in pursuit with open orders.

New York, July 16—3 p. m.

The gratifying intelligence of the arrest of the villain Andrews, the leader of the riot, is announced. He has been sent to Fort Lafayette. A gang of ruffians drove off the workmen this morning from the gas works on Fourteenth street.

The rioters, early this morning the rioters on Staten Island burned the depot and water station. Afterwards they attacked and burned negro shacks, killing two negroes. Many people have left the island, including prominent citizens whose lives have been threatened. It is stated that a riot is now going on in First avenue, where company E of the 65th New York, a Buffalo regiment, was going to protect a steel factory. The soldiers were fired upon and 15 soldiers killed. The soldiers returned the fire. Reinforcements are being now (1 o'clock) sent to the soldiers.

A station-house and bell-tower in the Second avenue were burned at midnight on Tuesday. Sixteen rioters were killed by grape shot in Third street yesterday (Wednesday) morning, besides five women and two children. Several others were mortally wounded and a number slightly, in the encounter.

On Wednesday evening on First avenue, Col. Winslow, with 150 men and two howitzers, charged on the mob, who took refuge in tenement houses, from the roofs of which they hurled stones, bullets, &c., on the soldiers. The howitzers were turned on the mob, and ten rounds of cannister poured into them, mowing them down fearfully. The mob appeared to be well organized, and only partially dispersed. Col. Winslow had ten men killed, including a captain and one lieutenant. He retreated to good order, firing on the mob.

Col. Jordan was fearfully wounded in the thigh. Several of our wounded were left in the hands of the rebels. In this affair some thirty of the mob are killed, and more wounded. At 11 o'clock p. m. 150 regulars with two howitzers repaired to the scene and were furiously assailed, but the soldiers fired regularly, and finally the cannon were turned on the houses with terrible effect—the rioters getting cut up fearfully.

About 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, the troops had possession of the locality. It is feared Col. Jordan is fatally wounded.

Five hundred cavalry sabers and one thousand muskets have been seized by the police in a house in Stanton street.

Two negroes were killed and thrown into the East river last night by their murderers.

The arrest of Andrews is received with the liveliest satisfaction. It took place in a house of ill fame in 11th street, where he and his consort, a black woman named Wilson, were located. He is said to belong to a first class family of Virginia, and has been quite prominent at certain political anti-administration meetings, held at Cooper Institute, and other places of late. Some \$100 in rebel money was found on him.

A Michigan regiment is expected here this evening from Washington. The mob appears to have got the best of military on Second avenue, and have driven the latter into a foundry on 28th street, near 1st avenue. More force has been sent, with artillery, to rescue them.

Brig. Gen. Sadler has been appointed to command the military in this city.

New York, July 16—7 p. m.

The 26th Michigan and 152d New York volunteers have arrived from Washington. The following are the details of the riot: In the First and Second avenues, Jackson's foundry at 28th street, and Seward's foundry at 17th street were threatened by the mob this forenoon.

A detachment of the 65th New York militia, under Col. Behrend, and two howitzers of the 8th militia were sent to the scene. The mob came up from their haunts armed with muskets and carbines, and met the militia furiously at first. The troops took no notice of this, and leaving a detachment with one howitzer, at Seward's, they marched to First avenue. Here a party of ruffians fired on them, and Adam Schwend, one of the soldiers was slightly wounded. The troops wheeled into line and placed their piece in position, but no further hostility was attempted. After a short halt the troops proceeded to Jackson's foundry, burst open the doors and entered.

The mob now fired an occasional shot, which the soldiers returned with a galling fire, and several of the mob were wounded. The howitzer was placed in a position to command the street, and matters were quiet for an hour or so.

About two or three o'clock reinforcements arrived, and the mob fired on them, without effect. The soldiers took aim, but were restrained from firing by officers.

Mr. Jackson now asked the withdrawal of the troops from his foundry.

Gen. Brown replied, "I shall put my soldiers where I choose, and no mob shall dictate to me where they shall be sent." He sent orders to defend the place at all hazards and not be sparing of his fire if the crowd gathered.

A lieutenant from the 65th regiment, reports that his men retreated from the neighborhood of 17th street and 1st avenue because they heard the riot was getting large.

Gen. Brown ordered the company back, under command of Lieut. Pike, of the U. S. artillery, and placed Capt. Ilbarger and Lieut. Meyer under arrest.

The passions of the rioters were inflamed this p. m., by funerals of some victims of last night's fight.

Col. Leffler, reported his command, the 7th regiment, to Gen. Brown this p. m., and was ordered to take control of the district between 7th street and 65th street, and from 1st avenue to East river, and take all means to suppress all mobs and riots.

All was quiet in Harlem and Yorkville during the day.

Senators Bradley and Connally requested the withdrawal of the troops from the first ward, which was refused by Police Commissioner Acton, and Gen. Brown.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 15, 1863.

To General Halleck:

I have the honor to report that at five o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., I made an attack on the enemy's fortified position on the south end of Morris Island, and, after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter, secured all the strongholds on that part of the island, and pushed forward my infantry to within 650 yards of Fort Wagner.

We now hold all the island except about one mile on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner and a battery on Cummings' Point, mounting at this time 14 or 15 heavy guns in the aggregate.

The assaulting column was led by Brig. Gen. Strong, I, with 10,000 men, under cover of our batteries on Folly Island, and four monitors, led by Rear Admiral Dahlgren, which entered the main channel abreast of Morris Island soon after our batteries opened. The monitors continued their fire during the day, mostly against Fort Wagner. On the morning of the 11th inst., at daybreak, an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault. The parapet was gained, but the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not get up.

Our losses in both actions will not vary much from 150 killed, wounded and missing. We have taken 11 pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp

equipment. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of 200.

Very Respectfully your obedient servant,  
G. A. GILMORE,  
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported telegraphically for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, July 16.

All is perfectly quiet in the vicinity of the 7th avenue. The negroes who found a place of safety there, were, to-day, removed to Riker's Island, including the children from the colored orphan asylum. The colored residents at the Five Points left for Long Island, to-day. It is rumored that Andrews, arrested to-day, will be tried for treason. The residence of the enrolling officer of Westchester county was sacked Wednesday night, and an attempt made to steal one of the children. In Brooklyn a strict watch is kept at all wards, and a large force is in reserve to meet any trouble that may occur. All is apparently quiet throughout New York at a late hour to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

There is not a word of truth in the report that has reached New York that there is a riot in this city.

New York, July 17—8 a. m.

Everything reported quiet in the city this morning.

New York, July 17.

The Times' Washington special says that Surgeon General Hammond has gone to Gettysburg. About 5,000 Union and 6,000 rebel wounded are there, who are being rapidly sent to northern hospitals.

Lee's headquarters on the 16th, are reported to be at Bunker Hill, between Winchester and Martinsburg. Rebel officers say that Lee will not make another stand this side of Richmond. His trains are all sent to Culpepper. Our cavalry are after the trains.

A later dispatch to the Times, states that our cavalry, who crossed yesterday, now occupy all the passes as far south as Chester Gap, and will head the rebel army at Front Royal. The entire rebel force is moving down the valley as rapidly as possible. Their trains of cavalry, infantry and artillery are in confusion, and our cavalry harassing them. Hundreds of prisoners are being captured.

New York, July 17.

The placards posted about the streets last night, requesting persons whom newspapers call rioters to congregate this afternoon at Archbishop Hughes' residence, was an unmitigated and senseless hoax, got up by sympathizers of the rioters. Gen. Kilpatrick arrived last evening. A force of cavalry is to be immediately organized for mounted patrol. From military movements, this morning quietly made, there will be but little opportunity for the rioters to carry on their hellish designs to-day, any attempt at which will meet with a terrible check.

New York, July 17—Midnight.

The only light of consequence between the military and rioters took place last night near 29th street. A military force had been sent to drive away the second-rate plundering houses there. The mob concentrated strongly, and the military withdrew. Nearly every house for three or four blocks on both sides of the street were filled with the mob, who fired bullets, stones and other deadly missiles upon the soldiers.

The Times' report states that 15 members of Co. A of the 7th regiment are reported killed by stones and brick-bats.—Seven hundred regulars went sent up as reinforcements, when a terrible battle took place. Eleven rioters were killed, eighteen wounded, and 35 taken prisoners. Two of the mob were run through with bayonets very handsomely. Fifteen more rioters were captured on the west side of the town, and the police are constantly bringing them in.

CINCINNATI, July 17.

Morgan passed through Piquette, yesterday noon, in the direction of Jackson, evidently making for the river, via Pomeroy or Gallipolis.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

BUFFALO, July 17.

The Courier, to-day, publishes Vallandigham's address to the people of Ohio. He accepts the nomination for governor, and defines his position in his usual style.

BUFFALO, July 17.

Flour dull. Wheat dull—no sales.

New York, July 17.

Flour dull. Wheat to lower, more active, 1.07 1/2 Chicago spring; 1.10 1/2 23 Milwaukee club; 1.27 1/2 30 winter red western. Corn unchanged. Pork steady. Lard dull. Whisky quiet, 45¢.

Stocks rather easier, particularly since board. Money and exchange dull and dropping. Gold 126. United States 8s, registered, 81; 1.04 1/2 1/4 do coupons; 7-20s 1.07.

Who are Exempt from the Draft?

The conscription act very clearly defines that exceedingly limited class to be:

"Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the government, and the governors of the several states. Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged and infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, dependent upon his labor for their support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for their support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not excepting two, shall be exempt. Provided, however, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces."

DIED.

In Union, July 17, of dropsy, Mr. THOMAS DICKINSON, in the 64th year of his age.

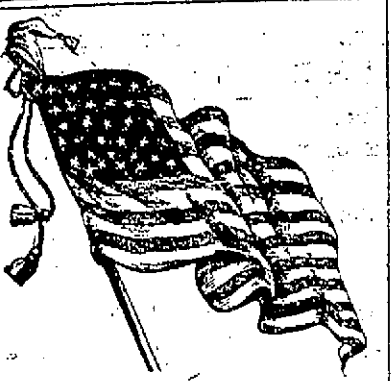
After a long illness of nearly two years, which he bore with great patience and without a murmur, he passed away, as we hope and trust, to that better world, leaving a wife and large family of children to mourn his loss.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIG IRON!  
ONE HUNDRED TONS best quality No.



The Daily Gazette. City of Janesville. Friday Evening, July 17, 1863.



Forever float that standard sheet— Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August next, to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public question now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concur substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, whatever may have been their antecedents. We therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention above said who approve of the following propositions:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity;

That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;

That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;

That the national administration should be honestly and vigorously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each senate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.

The central committee recommend to the district committees that the conventions for the election of delegates be held on Saturday, the 8th day of August.

Madison, July 16, 1863.

MORRIS RUBLE, J. P. WOODS, J. H. HAZELTON, J. W. STUART, J. W. SMITH, State Central Committee.

All Quiet in New York.

It is to be hoped that the deplorable and disgraceful riot in New York is at last at an end. It was announced in our forenoon dispatches that at eight o'clock this morning it was all quiet there, and as nothing to the contrary has been received this afternoon we may presume this desirable state of things continues. The military had arrived, and the cowardly villains who could slay unarmed citizens and murder negroes, slunk away to their dens. They will not come out again until Fernando Wood gives them notice that they are wanted to elect a copperhead ticket at the next election.

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GOING TO LAFAYETTE COUNTY.—The available portion of Company H, 30th regiment, passed through Milwaukee with orders to report to the provost marshal of the third congressional district. The detachment numbered seventy men, under command of Major John Cloway, and came from Hartford, Washington county, where one company remains.

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A frost occurred in some portions of Minnesota last Sunday morning. A frost in July is something of a novelty.

The thirty days' militia who went from New York for the defense of Pennsylvania, are to be credited and accounted for in the coming draft on the basis of three years of service—that is, thirty-six men counting as one.

Major W. H. Medill, late of the 8th Illinois cavalry, and brother of Joseph Medill, Esq., of the Chicago Tribune, who was mortally wounded in the recent battle at Gettysburg—we regret to learn, is dead. His remains will be brought to Chicago for interment.

The harvest.—Several pieces of winter wheat have been harvested in this county, and will yield an average crop of good sound wheat. All the early spring wheat, oats and barley looks well, and the fields are rapidly ripening for the reaper. No frost yet, and no less touched with the rust, but it came too late to do much damage, except to later sown pieces. The prospect is now good for an average crop of all.—Freeport Journal.

Proceedings of the Council.

REGULAR MEETING, Thursday Evening, July 16, 1863.

Present: The Mayor and all the aldermen.

A large number of accounts were presented and referred.

Ald. Patton presented a petition to grade Bluff street, with specifications for the work, which were ordered on file, and an order requiring the city engineer to ascertain the frontage of lots was adopted.

In the course of the session the following accounts were allowed:

C. C. Phelps, salary and services, \$7.00

Costs in suit of Edwards vs. City, 32.25

John Nichols, 30 days services as assessor, 75.00

8 days as equalizer, 20.00

8 " copying roll, 20.00

A. E. Burpee, same as above, 115.00

G. H. Williamson, salary and services, 58.12

J. W. D. Parker, legal services, 52.00

Balance due Wm. Macdonald on quit claim deed, 2.30

S. D. Locke, 1st ward fund, 10.00

On motion of Ald. Strong, \$400 was directed to be drawn from the general fund in favor of Horace Dewey for payment of a lot used in opening Academy street, when a deed satisfactory to J. W. D. Parker is made.

The bridge committee reported a plan for raising and repairing Milwaukee street bridge. Subsequently an order authorizing the bridge committee to have the work done on this plan at a cost not to exceed \$300 was referred to Robert Patton to report at the next meeting of the council.

An order was granted to Ald. Fredeau to authorize the construction by contract of sidewalks in front of certain lots on Milwaukee street in the 3d ward.

On motion of Ald. Strong the city clerk was authorized to sell the copying press belonging to the city and purchase a clock for the council room.

The following order, introduced by Ald. Strong, was adopted:

That the specifications now on file for a sidewalk on the south side of Milwaukee street, from Bridge to River street, also, on the north side of Wall street, from Terrace to Academy street, also, on the south side of Jackson street, from Madison to Washington street; also on the west side of Washington street, from Graham's northeast corner to Pleasant street; also on the north side of Pleasant street, from Washington street to the railroad track; also on the west side of Jackson street, from Dodge street to Milwaukee street; also on the west side of Academy street, from the railroad track to Ravine street; also on the north side of Race street, from Academy street to High street; also on the east side of Academy street, from the railroad track to Ravine street; also on the north side of Milwaukee street, between Jackson and Franklin streets, all in the 1st ward, be and the same are hereby ratified and adopted; and it is further ordered, that the aldermen of the 1st ward be and they are hereby directed to serve notice on the owners of said lots where said walks are to be built, as is provided by the city charter in such cases made and provided, requiring such owners to build said walk.

The assessment roll of the city was reported correctly by the judiciary committee, and approved by the council.

The finance committee reported the following city tax for the ensuing year:

General fund, \$3000 00

School fund, 6500 00

Highway and Bridge fund, 1500 00

Bonded debt fund, 2100 00

Fire Department fund, 500 00

Gas fund, 200 00

\$13,900 00

WARD FUNDS.

First Ward, \$600 00

Second Ward, 550 00

Third Ward, 1000 00

Fourth Ward, 700 00

The grades of Court street and Roger avenue and of Western avenue were placed on file.

Ald. McChesney moved to reconsider the vote by which the railroad bridge ordinance was passed. A motion to adjourn was lost.

The Mayor declared that a motion to reconsider was out of order, as it required an ordinance to repeal the former ordinance. A motion to adjourn was then carried—5 to 3.

The Draft in New York City.

There was no disturbance whatever, during the progress of the draft in the 8th district of New York city. The quota of the wards in that district was as follows:

Ward 18, 1446

Ward 19, 1446

Ward 20, 1446

The papers of that city publish a list of all who were drafted in the 8th district. They also publish more than a double column of names of those who were drafted in the 9th district, before the disturbance began, and even afterwards, although the drawing was made in the latter case from the copies of the enrollment lists in the hands of the sheriff.

Among the names drawn in the 18th ward, were those of John J. Bradley, state senator, John Van Pelt, Governor Kemble, (son of Governor Kemble,) Samuel Blatchford, and Henry V. Sperry, the last named being the man who officiated at the wheel in the draft.

The draft in the 32d ward passed off quietly, and the papers publish the names of those drafted. Among the conscripts was Alexander Ward, the member of assembly from the 13th district. When his name was announced the spectators cheered heartily. Samuel Cornish, one of the enrolling officers, was also one of the conscripts. He was present, with a number of his fellows, who bade him good bye. Eugene Mulaney and John Miller, also enrolling officers, were drawn; and two others were made conscripts earlier in the day—five in all. William Sandford and Samuel Wilson, colored men, also appear on the drafted list. The announcement of their names was received with cheers.

A VALLANDIGHAM ORGAN SUSPENDED.—The Democratic organ of Athens county, Ohio, has been suspended. A portion of the party, including the editor, refused to support Vallandigham for governor, and the buttons and window signs, the patronage of the paper. Neither portion of the party is able to sustain a paper by itself, and hence the Democratic organ ceases to exist. The editor expresses his determination to oppose Vallandigham at every hazard; says he has indubitable evidence of that agitator's being "a traitor at heart," and declares that he "would rather melt his type for bullets, and his press into cannon balls, to fire at the rebels, than to use them to promote Vallandigham's election."

The poor are often prayed for than helped. The reason is, we believe, that air is cheaper than bullion.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

EX WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, July 16—4 p. m.

The tracks are being relaid, the telegraph lines put up, and batteries have arrived, with more coming.

Anderson, the ring leader of the rioters, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

At 3 p. m. a gang stopped the horse cars on Fourth street, and robbed the conductor and passengers.

Several frame houses on Twenty-seventh street were burned this morning.

The rioters on Staten Island this morning burned the depot and water station and killed two negroes.

A riot is now going on in First avenue. Fifteen soldiers of the 65th (Buffalo) regiment are reported killed.

New Haven, Conn., July 15.

Drafting for the 1st ward of this city took place to-day at the state house. Two hundred and twelve men were drafted. Among them were three professors and one tutor of Yale College, and some 30 students. The selected men took their tickets in good humor.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 15.

Information was filed to-day by the United States district attorney against the twenty-two prisoners from Story county, before Commissioner Shibley, and their examination is now in progress. They are being examined separately. That of the first one has not yet been concluded. The charge is a general one, of resistance to the conscription act, in refusing to give their names to enrolling officers. The first case will probably be determined to-morrow, the decision in which may determine that of a number of the others. They do not, however, all stand "on the same footing as to the defenses that will be presented.

Cairo, July 16.

Special to Chicago Journal.—Several ridiculous reports have been in circulation here all the morning respecting rebel movements between this place and Paducah, but I cannot trace them to any reliable foundation.

On good authority I am informed that there are 800 rebels at Trenton, Tennessee, and 1,500 at Jackson. They are conspiring to take place in that section of the state. It is also said that considerable quantities of contraband goods are finding their way into that part of the state from Paducah.

The paroling of the prisoners at Vicksburg was completed on the 10th. The number paroled was 31,242. The rebels have all left.

It is not true, as has been reported, that Osterhaus occupies Jackson, Mississippi. Johnston at latest accounts held it, and deserters report his force at sixty thousand strong, which is probably over-estimated. Sherman's force left Bolton, 10 miles this side of Jackson, on the afternoon of the 8th, to attack him, and a fight or retreat was inevitable.

Vicksburg, Miss., July 16, via Cairo, July 15.

The gunboat Arizona has just arrived from Fort Hudson, with dispatches to Gen. Grant, announcing the capitulation of that place on the 7th inst.

After his unsuccessful assaults upon the enemy's works, of which you have been already informed, Gen. Banks labored to reduce the place by continuous bombardment, and by closing all avenues by which the enemy could procure a supply of provisions.

On the evening of the 7th Gen. Gardner sent out a flag of truce. He had heard of the capitulation of Vicksburg, and desired Gen. Banks to give him such information as he might have concerning the truth or falsity of the rumor. Gen. Banks sent him a copy of Gen. Grant's dispatch, giving full particulars of the capitulation of Vicksburg.

Gen. Gardner then expressed his willingness to surrender upon the same terms as Gen. Banks declined, and announced that he would accept nothing short of an unconditional surrender. Gen. Gardner had before expressed his determination to hold to the last extremity, and seemed sanguine of the ultimate success of the confederate arms in holding the Mississippi, and his own ability to defend his works until he should be relieved by an attack upon Gen. Banks' rear.

The intelligence of General Grant's splendid triumph at Vicksburg, however, and the advance of a strong column into the interior of Mississippi, cutting off his expected relief, speedily dispelled Gen. Gardner's hopes. Disheartened and discouraged by the news he had received, Gen. Gardner surrendered his force unconditionally on the morning of July 8th.

The garrison consisted of 6,000 effective men, in excellent condition. There were 60 pieces of artillery in the various batteries along the river and in the rear of the place, many of them of very large calibre. The magazines contained an abundant supply of powder, but a small quantity of shot and shell. This deficiency, accounts for the rebel loss of two or three days of the siege.

Gen. Gardner was evidently husbanding his resources to repel an anticipated assault, and had an abundant supply to have worked all his guns for several days continuously, without entirely exhausting his supply.

There was no beef in the possession of the rebels at Port Hudson at the time of the surrender. The flesh of mules had been dealt out for some days, in short rations, to supply the want of beef. There were quite a number of mules inside the rebel works, and an abundance of corn to have sustained the garrison for weeks longer, if they had had the heart to fight.

Gen. Gardner is reported to have said, after the surrender, that he expected Gen. Grant, with his army, would come down from Vicksburg and assume the conduct of the siege, and that in that event, his works would be assaulted and overpowered by superior numbers, and many of his men would be bayoneted in the trenches before a surrender could be made.

Gen. Herron's fine command, which, you will remember, is the Army of the Frontier, operating on the Southwest Missouri line, and lately attached to Gen. Grant's army, started this morning for Port Hudson.

On meeting the Arizona, the fleet of transports returned to this place, and are now on their way up the Yazoo river. They will proceed as high as Yazoo City, and perhaps higher. Gen. Herron's force is large enough to operate with advantage, if an enemy can be found in that quarter.

Washington, July 16.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—A cavalry and artillery force, ordered two days since by Gen. Heintzelman to make a reconnaissance through the Shenandoah valley, returned yesterday evening. Its commander, Col. Lowell, found very few rebels in the valley. He discovered that Ashby's Gap was held by between 300 and 400 rebels. He charged among them, drove them out, and held the place, capturing a rebel adjutant general, and several other officers and privates.

A gentleman from the army reports that Lee's army, now much beaten out to go further, is massed between Williamsport and Martinsburg, upon the main road through the latter place to Winchester. His trains are rapidly moving down the valley. Our cavalry are in pursuit, with open orders.

New York, July 16—3 p. m.

The gratifying intelligence of the arrest

of the villain Andrews, the leader of the riot, is announced. He has been sent to Fort Lafayette. A gang of ruffians drove off the workmen this morning from the gas works on Fourteenth street.

The Post says, early this morning the rioters on Staten Island burned the depot and water station. Afterwards they attacked and burned negro shanties, killing two negroes. Many people have left the island, including prominent citizens whose lives have been threatened. It is stated that a riot is now going on in First avenue, where company E of the 65th New York, a Buffalo regiment, was going to protect a steel factory.

The soldiers were ordered to a steel factory. The rioters returned the 2d reinforcements are being now (1 o'clock) sent to the soldiers.

A station-house and bell-tower in the Second avenue were burned at midnight Tuesday. Sixteen rioters were killed by grape shot in Third street yesterday (Wednesday) morning, besides five women and two children. Several others were mortally wounded and a number slightly, in the encounter.

On Wednesday evening on First avenue, Col. Winslow, with 150 men and two howitzers, charged on the mob, who took refuge in tenement houses, from the roofs of which they hurled stones, bullets, &c., on the soldiers. The howitzers were turned on the mob, and two rounds of canister poured into them, moving them down fearfully. The mob appeared to be well organized, and only partially dispersed. Col. Winslow had ten men killed, including a captain and one lieutenant. He retreated in good order, firing on the mob.

Col. Jordan was fearfully wounded in the thigh. Several of our soldiers were left in the hands of the mob. In this affair some thirty of the mob were killed, and more wounded. At 11 o'clock p. m. 150 regulars with two howitzers repaired to the scene and were furiously assailed, but the soldiers fired regularly, and finally the cannon were turned on the houses with terrible effect—the rioters getting cut up fearfully.

About 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, the troops had possession of the locality. It is feared Col. Jordan is fatally wounded.

Five hundred cavalry sabers and one thousand muskets have been seized by the police in a house in Stanton street.

Two negroes were killed and thrown into the East river last night by their murderers.

The arrest of Andrews is received with the liveliest satisfaction. It took place in a house of ill-fame in a back street, where he and his consort, a black woman named Wilson, were located. He is said to be a first-class family of Virginia, and has been quite prominent at certain political anti-administration meetings, held at Cooper Institute, and other places of late. Some \$400 in rebel money was found on him.

A Michigan regiment is expected here this evening from Washington. The mob appears to have got the best of military on Second avenue, and have driven the latter into a foundry on 28th street, near last avenue. More force has been sent, with artillery, to rescue them.

Brig. Gen. Sadler has been appointed to command the militia in this city.

New York, July 16—7 p. m.

The 26th Michigan and 152d New York volunteers have arrived from Washington. The following are the details of the riot: In the First and Second avenues, Jackson's foundry at 28th street, and Seward's foundry at 17th street were threatened by the mob this forenoon.

A detachment of the 65th New York militia, under Col. Behrend, and two howitzers of the 8th militia were sent to the scene. The mob came up from their haunts armed with muskets and carbines, but merely yelled furiously at first. The troops took no notice of this, and leaving a detachment, with one howitzer, at Seward's, they marched to First avenue. Here a party of ruffians fired on them, and Adam Schweng, one of the soldiers was slightly wounded. The troops were sent into line and placed in position to meet the mob. No gun fire was attempted. After a short halt the troops proceeded to Jackson's foundry, burst open the doors and entered.

The mob now fired an occasional shot, which the soldiers returned with a galling fire, and several of the mob were wounded. The howitzer was placed in a position to command the street, and matters were quiet for an hour or so.

About two or three o'clock reinforcements arrived, and the mob fired on them, without effect. The soldiers took aim, but were restrained from firing by officers.

Mr. Jackson now asked the withdrawal of the troops from his foundry.

Gen. Brown replied, "I shall put my soldiers where I choose, and no mob shall dictate to me where they shall be sent." He sent orders to defend the place at all hazards and not be sparing of his fire if the crowd gathered.

A lieutenant from the 65th regiment, reports that his men retreated from the neighborhood of 17th street and 1st avenue because they heard the riot was getting large.

Gen. Browne ordered the company back, under command of Lieut. Pike, of the U. S. artillery, and placed Capt. Ilbarger and Lieut. Meyer under arrest.

The passions of the rioters were inflamed this p. m., by funerals of some victims of last night's fight.

Col. Lefferts, reported his command, the 7th regiment, to Gen. Brown this p. m., and was ordered to take control of the district between 7th street and 65th street, and from 1st avenue to East river, and take all means to suppress all mobs and riots.

All was quiet in Harlem and Yorkville during the day.

Senators Bradley and Connally requested the withdrawal of the troops from the first ward, which was refused by Police Commissioner Acton and Gen. Brown.

Washington, July 16.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE ARMY, MORRIS ISLAND, July 12, 1863.

To General Halleck:

I have the honor to report that at five o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., I made an attack on the enemy's fortified position on the south end of Morris Island, and after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter, captured all his strongholds and that part of the island, and pushed forward my infantry to within 350 yards of Fort Wagner.

We now hold all the island except about one mile on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner and a battery on Cummings' Point, mounting at this time 14 or 15 heavy guns in the aggregate.

The assaulting column was led by Brig. Gen. Strong. It landed in small boats, under cover of our batteries onolly Island, and four miles, led by Rear Admiral Dahlgren, which entered the main channel about Morris Island soon after our batteries opened. The monitors continued their fire during the day, mostly against Fort Wagner.

On the morning of the 11th inst., at daylight, an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault. The parapet was gained, but the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be got up.

Our losses in both actions will not vary much from 150 killed, wounded and missing. We have taken 11 pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp

equipage. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of 200. Very Respectfully your ob't serv't, G. A. GILMORE, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, July 16.

All is perfectly quiet in the vicinity of the 7th avenue. The negroes who found a place of safety there, were, to-day, removed to Riker's Island, including the children from the colored orphan asylum. The colored residents at the Five Points left for Long Island to-day. It is rumored that Andrews, arrested to-day, will be tried for treason. The residence of the enrolling officer of Westchester county was sacked Wednesday night, and an attempt made to steal one of his children. In Brooklyn a strict watch is kept in all wards and a large force is in readiness to meet any trouble that may occur. All is apparently quiet throughout New York at a late hour to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

There is not a word of truth in the report that has reached New York that there is a riot in this city.

New York, July 17—8 a. m.

Everything reported quiet in the city this morning.

New York, July 17.

The Times' Washington special says that Surgeon General Hammond has gone to Gettysburg. About 5,000 Union and 6,000 rebel wounded are there, who are being rapidly sent to northern hospitals.

Lee's headquarters on the 15th are reported to be at Bunker Hill, between Winchester and Martinsburg. Rebel officers say that Lee will not make another stand this side of Richmond. His trains are all sent to Culpepper. Our cavalry are after the trains.

A later dispatch to the Times, states that our cavalry, who crossed yesterday, now occupy all the passes as far south as Chester Gap, and will head the rebel army at Front Royal. The entire rebel force is moving down the valley as rapidly as possible. Their trains of cavalry, infantry and artillery are in confusion, and our cavalry harassing them. Hundreds of prisoners are being captured.

New York, July 17.

The placards posted about the streets last night, requesting persons who saw papers call rioters to Congress this afternoon at Archbishop's street residence, are an unmitigated and senseless hoax, got up by sympathizers of the rioters. Gen. Kilpatrick arrived last evening. A force of cavalry is to be immediately organized for mounted patrol. From military movements, this morning quietly made, there will be but little opportunity for the rioters to carry on their hellish designs to-day, any attempt at which will meet with a terrible check.

The only fight of consequence between the military and rioters took place last night near 29th street. A military force had been sent to drive away the second-rate plundering houses there. The mob concentrated strongly, and the military withdrew. Nearly every house for three or four blocks on both sides of the street were filled with the mob, who fired bullets, stones and other deadly missiles upon the soldiers.

The Times' report states that 15 members of Co. A of the 7th regiment are reported killed by stones and brick-bats. Several hundred regulars were sent up to reinforcements, when a terrible battle took place. Eleven rioters were killed, eighteen wounded, and 35 taken prisoners. Two of the mob were run through with bayonets very handsomely. Fifteen more rioters were captured on the west side of the town, and the police are constantly bringing them in.

CINCINNATI, July 17.

Morgan passed through Piketon, yesterday noon, in the direction of Jackson, evidently making for the river, via Pomeroy or Gallipolis.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

BUFFALO, July 17.

The Courier, to-day, publishes Vallandigham's address to the people of Ohio. He accepts the nomination for governor, and defines his position in his usual style.

BUFFALO, July 17.

Flour dull. Wheat dull—no sales.

New York, July 17.

Flour dull. Wheat low, more active, 1.07, 1.23 Chicago spring; 1.15, 1.21 Milwaukee club; 1.27, 1.30 winter red western. Corn unchanged. Potatoes steady. Lard dull. Whisky quiet, 45¢.

Stocks rather active, particularly since board. Money and exchange dull and dropping. Gold 1.26. United States 85, registered, 81; 1.04, 1.04 1/2 do coupons; 7:20, 1.07.

Who are Exempt from the Draft?

The conscription act very clearly defines that exceedingly limited class to be:

"Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the government, and the governors of these several states











Hasellon, Elizabeth B Belton administratrix of Samuel J Belton deceased, and James Yates.

the 23d day of May, 1863, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, I have offered for sale and sell at public auction, the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the Mys House, in Main street, in the city of Janceville in said county, PA

**THE 22d DAY of AUGUST, 1863,**  
 at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated lying and being in the city of Janceville, containing a block a date of Vincennes, and known and distinguished as the undivided one half of lot two (2), Mite-  
 o's addition to Janceville, according to the record

southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), to  
three (3), range twelve (12) east, containing two  
acres, by the same map or map—dated July 21, 18

WILLARD MERRILL, Receiver,  
BLOOM, PATTEN & BAILEY, Attys for Plff. 17th

STATE OF WISCONSIN.  
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Emmanuel C Boiger against Elmy Allen, Louisa Allen  
and Frank of Beloit.

IN pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of fo  
closure and sale rendered in the above entitled  
tion on the 6th day of June, A D 1883, in favor of  
above named plaintiff and against the above nam  
defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public au  
tion to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of  
Myers House, in Main street, in the city of Janesvi  
in said county, on

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day the following described mortgaged premises, to-wit:

all that certain tract or parcel of land situate, ly-  
ing and being in the county of Walworth and state of Wis-  
consin, and known and described as the southwest  
quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast  
quarter of the southeast quarter of section number  
six (6), also the west half of the northwest quarter  
section number seven (7), all in township number one  
(1) north, of range number fifteen (15) east, and of  
the second (2) principal meridian, situate, ly-  
ing and being in the county of Rock and state of Wis-  
consin, and known and described as the southeast half of  
the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and  
the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, also  
the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, all  
number eleven (11), in township number one (1) north,  
of range number fourteen (14) east, containing  
landed acres, or so much thereof as may be subject  
to the public lands of the United States, and the same  
are sold separately without material injury to the pub-  
lic interest. - Dated July 26, 1923.

BEYNETT, CARSDAT & GIBBS, Rock County, WI  
 13 1007 & Plaintiff's Attorneys.

**AN ORDINANCE,**

To regulate the building of Railway Bridges over Western avenue and at Olston street, fourth ward, of the City of Chicago.

*The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago to ordain:*

**SECTION 1.** That the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company be and hereby is authorized and empowered to erect and maintain bridge over Western avenue and Olston street in the fourth ward of the City of Chicago, upon which to rest the superstructure of the railway of said company, and to use for that purpose any two and occupy such portions of said avenue and street as may be necessary, to which to rest the abutments to the arches of the bridge, and the foundations, and the embankments of adjacent territory.

**SEC 2.** The opening or common highway in said bridge shall each be not less than thirty feet wide.

pany shall immediately after the completion of bridges repair the common highway under said bridges

and along the embankment adjacent to said avenue, to accommodate the public travel on said avenue and street and to bridge to be not less than eight feet high in the clear.

Sec 3. Solid bridges shall each be built of substantial stone and concrete, and with a single approach reaching over said space of thirty feet as described in section two of this ordinance, passed July 1, 1903.

H. B. THREAT, Mayor.  
A. LEST, H. H. WILSON, City Clerk.

**AN ORDINANCE,**

To repeal an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the building of Railway Bridge over the main avenue and Claron street, fourth ward, city of Joplinville," passed April 30, 1902,

Enacted by the Common Council of the City of Joplin, Mo., to wit: as follows:

SECTION 1. That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the building of Railway Bridge over the main avenue and Claron street, fourth ward, city of Joplinville," passed April 30, 1902, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Western Avenue and Claren street, fourth ward,  
of Janesville," passed April 30, 1863. do, and that  
same is hereby repealed.—Passed July 2d. A D 1863

R. B. TREAT, MAYOR  
Attest: C. H. WILLIAMS, City Clerk. 17804

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**

Hazen M. Gray vs. Alvin Miner, L. Elsie, DEFTS.  
Hiram Jackson, C. A. Alden and Alma Larkin.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of the circuit court and made rendered in the above entitled case on the 19th day of May, 1888, in favor of the named plaintiff, I, the undersigned, clerk of said court, named, I have order for sale and sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on 1 o'clock in front of Myers House, on Main street, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

**THE 2ND DAY OF JULY, 1888,**

at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all that tract of land situated in the town of Ilwaco in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin,

the southeast quarter of section No thirty-one  
town No three (3), range No thirteen (13), contain-  
ing forty acres, more or less. Dated June 5th, 1892.

**DAMES & MOCHLES,** of Rock County, Wis.  
Plaintiff's Attorneys. **Jedway**

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**  
Pratt Smith, plnt, agt Stephen O Spaulding and others  
defts.

**IN** pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the  
court and sale rendered in the above ac-  
tion on the 5th day of June, 1868, the undersigned  
refer to public auction, to sell out of the above  
case, will sell at public auction, to the highest bid-  
der at the front door of the Rock County Bank, in Ja-  
ville, in said county, on

**THU 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868.**  
at 2 o'clock P. M., all that parcel of real estate par-  
ticularly described as follows: eight acres of land of  
the said Stephen O Spaulding and others, more  
highly described as a right in the north western corner

of range thirteen (13) east, in Rock county, Wisconsin, and in the center of the Janesville and Milton

to (called), north 25° 30' east, four chains and thirty  
feet, to the intersection of the line of the north side  
of said section, 30 west, to the north side of said  
on the north side of said section 30 sixty a chain  
fifty two links, thence south and parallel with  
north and south quarter section line of said sec-  
tion 30, 30 west, to the intersection of the line of  
parallel to the aforesaid section line on the north  
of said section, twenty chain and seventeen links  
the center of road, thence north 20° 30' east all the  
the center of said road eight chains and fifty links  
the corner of said section, to the intersection of  
thereof a strip of land 2 rods wide on the north  
side of said highway - DATED June 6th, 1863.

Jedillo W. A. LAWRENCE, Referee.

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**  
Samuel D Smith, plaintiff, against Stephen C Spaulding  
and others, defendants.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of  
the said Court, in and to the effect following, to wit:

the 6th day of June, 1863, the undersigned, a ref-  
 erentially appointed b said court for such purpose,

[illegible]

place of beginning, containing 14 acres, excepting  
reserving therefrom a strip of land 2 rods wide on  
east and south sides for a highway — Dated June

1603. P. M. LAWRRENCE, Referee, &  
jcs:ld

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

William Grimes, plaintiff, against Nelson L. Rouse and  
House his wife, Henry P. Rouse and — Rouse  
wife, Ward O. Paulding and David Nogget, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer  
the complaint of the plaintiff in this cause, which  
was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on  
22, 1893, and of which a copy is herewith served on  
you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said com-  
plaint on the subscriber at his office in Janesville  
within thirty days next to the date of service of  
this copy of the summons on you, and to appear at  
of, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you  
to answer the said complaint within the time afore-  
said the plaintiff in this action with apply to said court  
the relief demanded in the complaint, and to pay the  
costs of this action.

WILLIAM GRIMES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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**THE 22d DAY OF AUGUST, 1863.**  
 At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of this day, following described mortgage was duly examined to wit: The following described mortgage, to wit: The mortgage of the following described place, parcel, tract of land situated, and being in the city of Janesville, county of \_\_\_\_\_ and state of Wisconsin, and known and designated as the undivided one half or lot two (2), which was duly recorded to Janesville, according to the record of the same; also the undivided one half of the tract of \_\_\_\_\_ of section thirty-four (34), town \_\_\_\_\_ (3), range twelve (12) east, containing twenty \_\_\_\_\_

the same in the name of WILLIAM MERRILL, reference being made to the said WILLIAM MERRILL, reference being made to the said BATTEN & BAILEY, Attys for the Plaintiff.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Annexed C. Repleint against Philip Allen, Leslie Allen and Frank of Beloit.

and by virtue of the judgment of the Court rendered and sale rendered in the above entitled case on the 5th day of June, A.D. 1885, in favor of the Plaintiff named plaintiffs, the above named defendant, do hereby offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the County Court House, in Malm-street, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, on the

11th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1885,

between of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: That certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Rock, State of Wisconsin.

[illegible]

### AN ORDINANCE,

to regulate the building of Railway Bridges over Western avenue and Clinton street, fourth ward, city of Jacksonville.

*The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Jacksonville.*

BEFORE 1. That the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company be and hereby is authorized and empowered to erect and maintain bridges over Western avenue upon Clinton street in the fourth ward of the city of Jacksonville, upon which the superstructure and tracks of the railway of said company, and of that portion may use and occupy such portions of said avenue as may be necessary for the purpose of the said bridge, and the abutments to the arches of said bridge respectively, and the unobstructions of said adjacent thorough.

2. That no crossing or common highway under said bridges shall each be not less than thirty feet wide, and shall be built in accordance with the estab-

bridges (or immediately after the completion of said bridges) repair the same highway under said bridges and along the embankments adjacent thereto, so as to accommodate the public travel on and around said street, and said bridges shall not be less than eighteen feet high in the clear.

Sec. 3. Said bridges shall each be built of stone, or of concrete and shall each have a single span of not less than thirty feet, and each shall be as described in section two of said ordinance.—Passed July 24, 1883.

Attest, **B. H. TRACY, Mayor.**

**ALCOCK, G. E. WILLIAMS, City Clerk.** *Mayor.*

**AN ORDINANCE,**

To repeal an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the building of bridges over Water Street, between Adams street, fourth ward, city of Janesville," passed April 30, 1882.

*The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville, do ordain:*

secretly to "that an ordinance of the Board of Railways and Bridges for the purpose of selling the property of the City of Nashville, known as the Nashville Western and Cleron street, fourth ward, city of Nashville," passed April 30, 1883, be, and that the same be hereby repealed.—Passed July 20, 1883.

ATTEST, G. H. WILSON, City Clerk. JY 20 1883

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**

Hazen M. Gray, atty. Alvin Miller, L. Fifield, D. E. Fifield, Henry Jackson, C. A. Alden and Almon Calkins.

**IN** pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled case on the 20th day of July, 1883, in and for the County of Rock, State of Iowa, the following certificate, above named, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Levee in front of the Myers House, on main street, in the city of Nashville in said county.

**THE 20th DAY OF JULY, 1883,**

at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day

the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: all that tract of land situated in the town of Harmony, in the county of Adams, State of Wisconsin, and more fully described as being the west half of the southeast quarter of section No thirty-one (31), town No three (3), range No thirteen (13), containing forty acres, more or less, to-wit: 1860.

D. T. PEMBER, Sheriff  
of the County of Adams, Wisconsin.

DAMES & PHILLIPS, Attorneys, 1867.

CINCINNATI POST ROCK COUNTY.

Pratt Smith, plaintiff, vs Stephen O Spaulding and others.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above action on the 5th day of June, 1868, the undersigned, a referee specially-appointed by the court, do hereby certify, well attested by the seal of the court, that the highest bidder, at the front door of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in said county, on

THE 106 DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1904.

At 3 o'clock P. M. all that parcel of real estate partly hereby described as follows: eight acres and 1/2 of more or less, situate in the northwest quarter of section thirty (30), in township three (3) north, of range thirteen (13) east, of the Jacksonville and Milton road (so called), south 20° 50' north, four chains and thirty-one links from the section line on the north side of said section, thence south 20° 50' west, one hundred and fifty-two links, thence south and parallel with the section line, one hundred and thirty-two links, and thence north and south section line, four chains and thirty-one links, to the section line, thence west and north along the aforesaid section line on the north side of said section, twenty chains and seventeen links to the center of said road, thence east and south along the center of said road, three chains and fifty links to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres, reserving therefrom a strip of land 2 rods wide as a right-of-way for said road, and as a right-of-way for the

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY**  
Samuel D Smith, plaintiff, agt Stephen C Spaulding and  
W. A. LAWRENCE, Referee, etc.  
IN pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of fore-  
closure and sale rendered in the above action on  
the 5th day of June, 1884, the undersigned, Referee,  
will specially appraise and sell for such purpose, will  
sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front  
door of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in said  
county, on.

**23 TH MON DAY, SEPTEMBER, 1885.**  
2 o'clock P. M. A parcel of real estate particu-  
larly described as follows: all that part of the north  
west fractional quarter of section thirty (30), in town  
ship three (3) north, of range thirty (30), in Iowa  
Rock county, Wisconsin, bounded as follows:—begin-  
ning at a point in the center of the Janesville and Mil-  
waukee road (so called) south 29° 30' west four chains and

thirty-five links from the north parallel, with section line on the north side of said section No. sixteen chain and fifty-two links, thence south and parallel with north and south quarter corners and parallel with section line and sixty-three links, thence west and parallel to the northern section line on north side of said section twenty chains and section line on north side of said section north 79° 30' east along the corner of said road, eight chains and fifty links to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres, excepting the reserve thereon, to wit: the highway, Dated June 6th, 1883.

W. A. LAWRENCE.

Jedid.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

William Grimes, plaintiff, vs. Nelson L. Rogers and Thomas H. Rogers his heirs, Henry F. Rogers and George W. Rogers his heirs, Ward C. Rogers, and George Rogers his heirs.

The State of Wisconsin, on each of the above defendants.

The State of Wisconsin, moved and required to answer

YET the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said court May 22, 1893, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you and to every person who may be interested in the result of the matter, is as follows: That your answer to said complaint is the substance of his office in Jacksonville is said court, within twenty days after the service hereon, of exclusion of the day of said service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to said court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

WITNESSE MY HAND AND SEAL OF SAID COURT, THIS 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1893. H. E. WATSON, JUDGE ANY.

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